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ordinary revenue of Japan, according to latest report, was \$259,849,000. The ordinary revenue of the United States was \$734,673,000. The total expenditure for army and navy in Japan for 1914-15 was less than \$100,000,000. The expenditure for the United States army alone was \$94,000,000.

The *Kokubin Shimbun* (a Tokyo daily paper) says: "The heavy debts of Japan are more than the nation can endure." Baron Shibusawa, who is one of the ablest financiers in Japan, says: "The present rate of taxation in Japan is indeed extremely high, and more than the people at large can bear."

At the close of the war with Russia the new Cabinet proposed a considerable enlargement of the navy, in order to be prepared for a possible renewal of the struggle, but the people protested so strongly that the Cabinet resigned, and the result was a change in the program and a large reduction in the appropriation for that object.

The Diet which met last December refused to sanction the increase of the army by two divisions, and a new Diet was chosen before such additional expense was approved. This approval was secured for the simple purpose of establishing the Monroe Doctrine for the protection of China, and with no idea of inaugurating war of aggression against the United States.

Speaking on the subject of an increased army and navy for Japan, President Sato, of the Tohoku Imperial University, said: "It is ridiculous for Japan to think of supporting a bigger armament; and that is what a majority of the people think."

Japan is largely dependent upon the United States for a market for her produce. Her chief articles of export are tea and silk. The United States takes practi-

cally all of her tea that goes abroad and the larger part of her silk. The latest report of silk exported to the United States gives the amount at \$100,900,025 value of raw silk and \$39,936,000 manufactured silk. The value of tea sent to the United States was \$16,735,000.

According to latest statistics, Japan has 7 dreadnaughts and 16 battleships and a naval force of 42,407 men (not counting reserves). The United States has 10 dreadnaughts and 22 battleships, and a force of 85,965 men, or more than double that of Japan.

To conduct an aggressive war against a nation with about double the population, with twelve times the financial strength, possessing a more powerful navy, and at a distance of from 4,800 to 6,000 miles from its base, is a project that no sane person would consider. Hawaii is too well fortified to be taken by any such force as Japan could send, and is 3,900 miles distant from Japan and 2,400 from San Francisco.

With modern equipments, even a small body of soldiers, with the aid of mines and submarines, could repel any number of invaders, as has just been demonstrated in the Gallipoli peninsula.

The simple matter of a coal supply for a fleet of battleships and transports would render an invasion utterly impossible. None of the war vessels would be able to carry sufficient coal for a round voyage, and a few submarines or destroyers could prevent new supplies being sent.

The former American Ambassador at Tokyo, Hon. Luke Wright, said, on his return to the United States: "The talk of war between this country and Japan isn't even respectable nonsense. Japan no more wants war with us than we want it with her, and the idea that there is an impending conflict is ridiculous."

## BRIEF PEACE NOTES

. . . A Conference on the Problems and Lessons of the War was held at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., December 16-18, 1915. The sessions were devoted to the discussion of various aspects of War and Peace.

. . . According to a report from Christiania, the Norwegian Parliament will not award the Nobel Peace Prize this year. This follows the course adopted last year, when no award was made.

. . . An Anti-enlistment League, whose purpose it is to pledge citizens over eighteen years of age to refrain from enlisting for any military or navy service in war, whether it be offensive or defensive, has been formed with headquarters at 61 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The pledge which the league asks citizens to sign reads:

"I, being over eighteen years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, offensive or defensive, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others."

. . . On December 4, the well-known automobile manufacturer, Henry Ford, of Detroit, Michigan, accompanied by approximately 150 men and women interested in the movement to bring the European war to an early conclusion, sailed for Christiania on the *S. S. Oscar II*.

Mr. Louis P. Lochner, formerly Director of our Central West Department, is acting as secretary to Mr. Ford.

. . . Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, of Japan, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Japan and of the First Bank of Japan, has been visiting the United States in the interest of the peaceful relations between Japan and the United States. Baron Shibusawa is a thorough pacifist who wants his country and the United States to co-operate in the leadership for peace, and especially in the peaceful development of China. The Baron was extensively entertained throughout our country.

### *President Wilson's Telegram.*

"Please present my warmest greeting to the delegates to the Pan American Scientific Congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome.

"It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon this Congress should be so large and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the Congress, and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents, alike in sympathy and in purpose."